

*Sternum* heart-shaped, pointed at the hinder part.

*Falces* moderately strong, inclined backwards.

*Legs*, 4, 1, 2, 3. The cubital is of a lighter shade of the same colour.

*Abdomen* .003 m. long, .0015 m. broad; nearly oval, pointed at the hinder part; above black, with two longitudinal rows of five white pointed spots, each of these rows starting at one-third of the length from the front converge and terminate in one larger round white spot a little above the spinnerets; on each side are two white marks forming a broken line from the spinnerets about two-thirds of the length forward; from the spinnerets again two other broad white lines down the whole length of the underside, and inside of these two other narrow white lines, not running the whole length; the rest of the underside of a dark brown, nearly black.

This species is described from a single immature male from Coconut Island, but seems sufficiently distinct.

#### IV. TUBITELARÆ.

##### B. DRASSIDES.

##### CLUBIONA (Walck).

*C. Robusta* (L. Koch).

*C. Robusta*, L. Koch, *Arach. Aust.*, 417, pl. 33, figs. 2 and 3.

Two specimens from Cape York and Darnley Island.

##### C. ALVEOLATA.

*C. Alveolata*, L. Koch, *Arach. Aust.*, 421, pl. 33, fig. 6.

Description of two new species of *Helix*, from New Guinea and the Louisiade Islands, by J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., Cor. Mem. Roy. Soc., Tas.

##### 1.—HELIX HIXSONI.

Shell with a covered umbilicus, globosely depressed, rather solid, obliquely striated, more rugose on the lower whorl, white under a thin yellowish epidermis, mottled with irregular light brown opaque spots and spiral lines and bands; whorls four,

convex, the last descending a little in front, roundly convex, having a narrow line contiguous to the suture, another just above, a broader one above it near the suture and breaking off on the second whorl into irregular spots; spire obtuse, apex tipped with brown; base convex, covered with a thin shining yellowish epidermis, encircled near the centre with a narrow brown line running spirally into the interior; aperture oblique, ovately rounded, interior blue black; peristome white, thick, reflected, margins approximating, joined by a thin white callus showing a chestnut brown hue beneath, the right slightly flexuous; columellar margin broadly expanded and reflected, covering the umbilicus.

Diam. mag., 19 lines; min., 15 lines; alt., 12 lines.

*Hab.* Hall Sound, New Guinea. (Coll. Hobson).

This fine shell I have named at the request of its owner, Mr. James Hobson, after Capt. Hixson, R.N., Portmaster of Sydney. It is said to have been found some seven miles inland at Hall Sound. I don't place much confidence in the localities of species brought to light by traders to the South Sea Islands and other places, for they are generally wrong.

## 2.—HELIx DIOMEDES, N. SP.

Shell imperforate, trochus shaped, rather thin, obliquely finely striated and granulated throughout, opaque whitish, mottled with light rose pinkish rays and spots; whorls four, slightly convex, the two upper all pink, the last angled and sharply keeled at the periphery, the keel being contiguous to the suture, constricted behind the aperture near the centre, which is oblique and somewhat square; spire conoid, rather sharp; aperture somewhat triangularly ovate, interior shining pinkish white; peristome jet black; margins approximating, joined by a thickened black callosity, the right sinuous, broadly expanded and reflected in the centre, basal margin reflected and furnished within with a somewhat long straight callus, flattened towards the columellar.

Diam. maj., 15 lines; min., 12 lines; alt.,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Hab.* Brumer Island, Louisiade Archipelago (Coll. Brazier, Hobson, and Australian Museum).

This species differs from *Helix Brumeriensis* (Forbes) from the same island, by the centre being sharply keeled, the keel being contiguous to the suture; also by the pinkish rays and spots that are scattered over the whole surface.

The specimen in the Australian Museum in its great diam. is  $16\frac{1}{2}$  lines; least,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lines; alt., 10 lines.

I take this opportunity of altering the specific name of a species previously described by me in these "Proceedings."

CYCLOPHORUS (DITROPIS) MACLEAYI.

*Cyclophorus (Ditropis) Beddomei*, Brazier, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1876, p. 113, 129.

There being a *Cyclophorus Beddomei (Ditropis)* described by W. F. Blanford in the Journal As. Soc., Beng., Contrib. to Ind., Malac., 1869, name changed as above.

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EXHIBITS.

Dr. J. C. Cox exhibited specimens of a new species of *Leda* and dead shells of *Trigonia Strangei*, dredged in Port Jackson.

Also specimens of *Aspergillum (Humphrisia)* occurring in association with *Clavigella*, the former of these being found rooted in coarse sand and on rock.

Mr. Masters exhibited the specimens referred to in his paper on *Bruchigavia*; also a specimen of the gigantic Petrel (*Ossifraga gigantea*), captured at the Sydney Heads,

Mr. Ramsay exhibited specimens of *Poëphila*, showing the variation of colour in adults, the black being replaced with bright yellow instead of crimson; also a specimen of *Brachysoma triste*.

Mr. Macleay exhibited the two species of *Tiaris* described in his paper.

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